

Message

From: Zartarian, Valerie [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=81096FE8DD024BDF935DEC292BF44F9D-ZARTARIAN, VALERIE]
Sent: 3/17/2018 2:14:41 PM
To: Garland, Jay [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=8344688361ec4461b89037afbf43f5aa-Garland, Jay]; Guiseppi-Elie, Annette [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=63d3e2eae9c4acba2609baa90b0f735-Guiseppi-El]; Watkins, Tim [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=4cbd1c572f584fd7b0a3b5945f118558-Watkins, Tim]
Subject: fyi: connecting Region 1's Pb Success Story with Federal Lead Strategy

From: Lee, Charles
Sent: Friday, March 16, 2018 4:36 PM
To: Zartarian, Valerie <Zartarian.Valerie@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: R1 Lead Success Story

Valerie

Thanks so much. **Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP)**
Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP)

Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP)

More to come

Regards
Charles

From: Zartarian, Valerie
Sent: Friday, March 16, 2018 4:10 PM
To: Lee, Charles <Lee.Charles@epa.gov>
Subject: Fwd: R1 Lead Success Story

Hi Charles, here's Region 1's Lead success story that I mentioned when we talked. I look forward to our mtg Tues.

Valerie

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Dichter, Alexandra" <Dichter.Alexandra@epa.gov>
Date: March 16, 2018 at 2:57:22 PM EDT
To: "Zartarian, Valerie" <Zartarian.Valerie@epa.gov>
Cc: "Rosner, Sheryl" <Rosner.Sheryl@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: R1 Lead Success Story

Here's the text that's in the story map, and the graphic is attached.

Thanks,
Alex

Goals - To reduce or eliminate elevated blood lead levels in children in Boston and Providence.

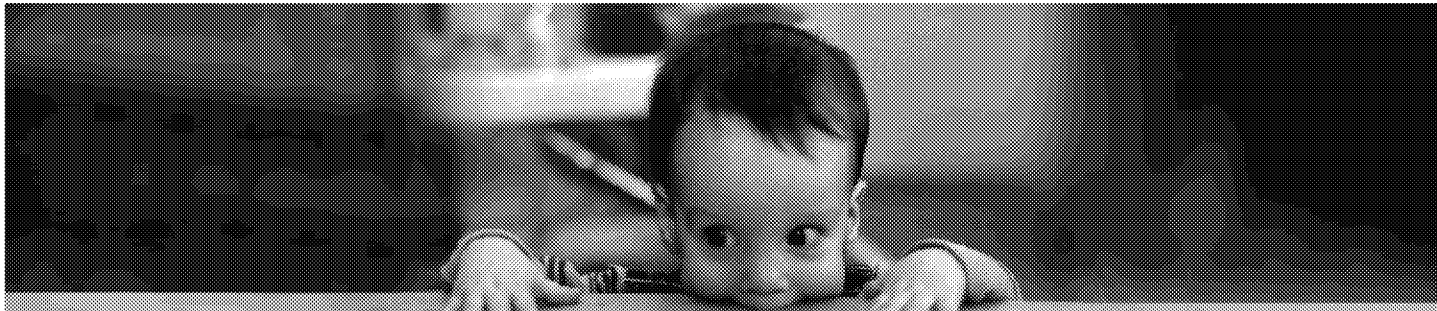
Results - Since launching joint targeting efforts in 2001, and in partnership with community stakeholders in Boston and Providence, EPA has provided education and resources on the dangers of lead, trained on lead poisoning prevention and mitigation, and trained on EPA's Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule to thousands of people in high-risk communities. As a result of multiple joint targeting efforts since 2001, the number of new cases of childhood lead poisoning have dropped significantly in Boston and Providence. Most notably in Boston, elevated blood lead levels in children dropped from 1,123 cases in 2001 to 163 cases in 2010 virtually ending childhood lead poisoning in the first major city across the country.

EPA's Role - To provide grants, technical assistance, enforcement and facilitate community partnerships in a holistic educational effort to reduce the risk of lead poisoning in high-risk neighborhoods.

Project Details – EPA New England worked with state and community partners to create a multifaceted approach to combat childhood lead poisoning in Boston and Providence. Lead hazard awareness campaigns were coordinated in environmental justice communities with over 15,000 homes assessed to identify areas with the highest remaining lead poisoning risk. Dozens of lead inspections were conducted and enforcement cases were settled for over \$1 million in penalties and over \$5.7 million in supplemental environmental projects (SEPs), including one of the largest enforcement actions of its kind that resulted in the removal of lead hazards from 10,400 apartments in MA.

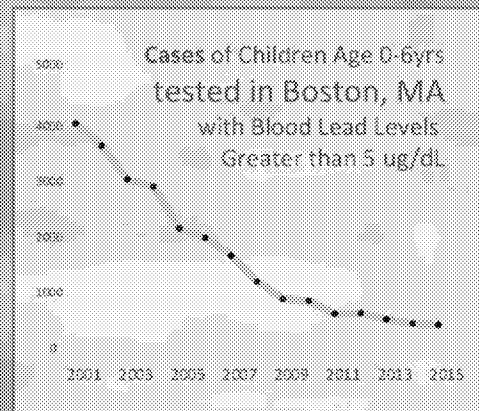
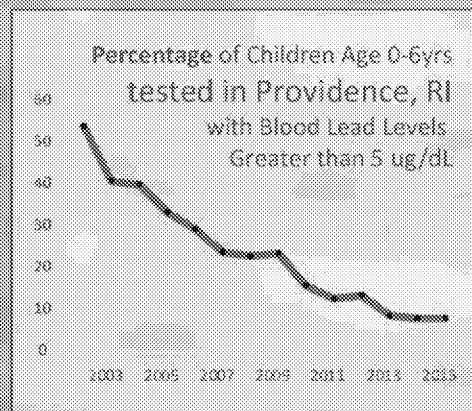
Years of collaborative efforts have resulted in a decrease in the incidence of childhood lead poisoning among communities that generally suffer higher than average cases. This effort has led to a greater commitment among residents of high-risk communities to lead poisoning prevention and an understanding of the strategies for protecting their right to lead-safe housing; an increased supply of lead safe housing; and improved compliance with the Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule by contractors and other workers undertaking home and child care facility renovations. EPA New England has effectively worked with multisector partners (federal, state, local government, academia, health centers, community-based organizations, and residents) developing successful strategies and coordinating resources to produce measurable results.

Ongoing Challenges – In 2012, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) updated the guidelines on blood lead levels in children, lowering the level of concern from 10 ug/dL to 5 ug/dL. Prior to this change, Boston had been one of the first major cities in the US to virtually eliminate childhood lead poisonings. However now, since the lowering of the lead level of concern, many children still require intervention. This has placed added burden on overtaxed health departments at a time when funding for childhood lead poisoning prevention has been significantly reduced.



EPA and over 30 partners reduced child lead poisoning with awareness and mitigation.

Top sources of lead were targeted: lead-based paint in older homes, dust, contaminated soil and lead in drinking water.



sources: RIDGH & Mass DPH *Until 2012, CDC levels of concern were >10 ug/dL. All data charted is current standard: termed elevated at > 5 ug/dL.